She had to acquaint herself with and, as much as possible, perfect herself in all kinds of women's work. This was done under the guidance of her attendant and the women who visited her from time to time. Her work was examined and criticised by these women, who also related her progress and always encouraged her to persevere and do better. Thus she commenced to do all kinds of sewing and embroidery, to make moccasins, do netting, fill snowshoes, etc. It was considered right that she should be industrious at this period so she would in after years have this virtue. Therefore, /in order/ that she be kept busy, and to ensure sufficient practice, many women brought moccasins for her to make or to mend, and sewing to do for them. She had to finish properly all the work brought to her and received no payment of any kind for her work. The girl had to work diligently at making robes, clothes and all kinds of things made by women, and thus also learned all kinds of cutting, shaping, and sewing. Girls had to keep out of sight of people generally and men in particular and therefore spent by far the greater part of their time in their lodges. Girls wore no head bands, but tall caps of leather were used by some. Of late years these have been made of red or blue cloth. Garters of twisted skin enclosing birds down were used. Each girl used a drinking tube and scratcher of bone suspended around the

neck by a leather string. If a girl drank water without the tube, the water would hurt her stomach and cause her internal sickness of some kind. Tubes were made of the long wing bones of swans and geese. Eagle wing bones and lynx bones were not used. As a rule they were entirely unornamented in any way. They were generally carried in tube carriers made of square and oblong pieces of skin varying in size and worn with a string around the neck. The piece of skin was folded in two and the middle sewed across a little below the fold making a pocket to fit the circumference of the tube. The skin below formed two flaps which were often ornamented with fringes and pendants as well. 271 413 881 415 271 881

The tube was inserted and carried in the pocket, the embroidered flaps below being merely for ornament. Some were made of single or undoubled skin. These fancy tube carriers are nowadays generally made of cloth and embroidered with bead or silk work. (See National Museum Specimen No. 48.) Also, there are good specimens illustrated by Emmons, Plate VIII B.&E. Scratchers were made of various kinds of bones. (See National Museum Specimen No. 48.) is of swan bone. The flaps are of caribou leather beaded and ornamented with beaver claws and strips of wooden bead work. The carrying strap is of leather into which bird's down is twisted. A small bag of grease was carried attached to 413 881 415

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881

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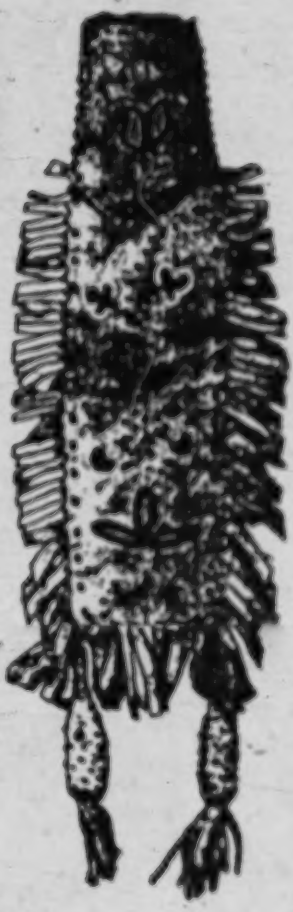

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[end plate 20]